Oracle Cloud Infrastructure 2026 Foundations Associate

Oracle 1z0-1085-25

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 6

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which type of workload is NOT suitable for using the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure File Storage service?

A. Big data and analytics

B. Media processing

C. Content management

D. Running small personal websites

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Running small personal websites is the workload that is not generally suitable for OCI File Storage. File Storage is a managed, highly scalable network file system designed for shared file access and workloads that need elastic capacity, high throughput, and concurrent access from multiple compute instances. Its strengths are most valuable when an application has meaningful shared-storage requirements and benefits from an enterprise-grade NFS service.

A small personal website commonly has limited traffic, a modest amount of static content, and little or no requirement for multiple servers to access the same file system. For that profile, simpler services such as Object Storage for static website content, or storage attached to a small compute instance when server-side processing is required, will usually be a more proportionate design. This aligns the storage architecture and cost with the website's limited scale while avoiding operational capabilities that the workload does not need.

Oracle describes File Storage as a fully managed NFS file system that provides scalable shared storage for cloud workloads. See the OCI File Storage overview and Oracle File Storage product page.

QUESTION NO: 2

An organization requires every new resource created in its Development compartment to receive the defined tag *CostCenter=Engineering* automatically. Developers should not need to add the tag manually. Which OCI governance feature should be configured?

A. A tag default

B. A quota policy

C. An IAM policy

D. A security zone

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A **tag default** is correct because it automatically applies a specified defined tag and value to resources created in the selected compartment. Defined tags provide the governed tag key and allowed values, but creating a defined tag alone does not automatically apply it. A quota policy controls resource consumption, and an IAM policy controls authorization rather than resource metadata.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which statement is NOT true about compartments in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

A. Compartments are a global resource.

B. Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies can be written to grant access to resources in specific compartments.

C. Compartments provide a way to store and manage encryption keys and secrets.

D. Compartments can be nested to create a hierarchy.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Compartments provide a way to store and manage encryption keys and secrets is the statement that is not true. In OCI, compartments are logical containers used to organize cloud resources, separate environments or projects, and define access boundaries through IAM policies. They are part of the tenancy's resource-governance model, rather than a service for holding cryptographic material. Encryption keys are created and managed through OCI Vault, formerly called Key Management. A vault provides the protected container for master encryption keys and secrets, while OCI Key Management supports key lifecycle tasks such as creating, rotating, enabling, disabling, and scheduling deletion of keys. OCI Secrets Management, within Vault, stores secret values such as database credentials, API tokens, and certificates. Vaults, keys, and secrets can themselves be placed in a compartment so that access is controlled according to that compartment's IAM policies; however, the compartment does not perform the storage or management function. This distinction is important when designing OCI security: use compartments for organization and authorization boundaries, and use Vault services to safeguard and administer keys and secrets. Oracle's compartment overview is available in the OCI Compartments documentation, and the relevant key and secret capabilities are described in the OCI Vault and Key Management overview.

QUESTION NO: 4

What is the primary purpose of the MySQL Database Service HeatWave configuration in OCI?

A. To enable seamless database migration from on-premises to OCI

B. To provide a distributed in-memory query accelerator

C. To offer a serverless MySQL deployment

D. To ensure high availability and fault tolerance

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

To provide a distributed in-memory query accelerator is correct because HeatWave extends MySQL Database Service with a massively parallel, in-memory query engine designed for high-performance analytics. Data from MySQL tables is loaded into HeatWave's distributed in-memory columnar representation, allowing analytical queries to be processed rapidly across multiple HeatWave nodes rather than relying solely on the MySQL Database's row-based processing. This architecture is intended to accelerate complex queries and mixed transactional and analytical workloads without requiring data to be moved to a separate analytics database. HeatWave can automatically parallelize query execution across the cluster, helping organizations obtain faster insights while continuing to use familiar MySQL interfaces and tools. In OCI, a HeatWave-enabled MySQL DB System is therefore configured when the workload needs in-memory, distributed query acceleration for analytics. Oracle describes HeatWave as an integrated, high-performance query accelerator for MySQL Database Service and documents how it loads table data into an in-memory columnar format for parallel processing. See the Oracle HeatWave documentation and the Oracle MySQL HeatWave overview.

QUESTION NO: 5

A security team needs a record of OCI Console, CLI, SDK, and API actions performed in the tenancy, including information about who initiated each request. The team must be able to review this activity during an investigation. Which OCI service provides this record?

A. OCI Logging

B. OCI Monitoring

C. OCI Audit

D. OCI Cloud Guard

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

OCI Audit is correct because it automatically records API calls and other relevant tenancy activity, including the identity associated with a request and the action performed. Audit logs support security investigations, compliance review, and operational troubleshooting. OCI Logging captures service and custom application logs, while Monitoring collects metrics. Cloud Guard analyzes configurations and activity for potential security issues but is not the primary audit record of API requests.

QUESTION NO: 6

What is the main purpose of the Auto-Tiering feature in Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Object Storage?

A. Giving real-time usage analytics

B. Allowing unlimited data access patterns

C. Reducing storage costs by automatically moving objects between Standard and Infrequent Access tiers

D. Removing storage fees for large objects

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Reducing storage costs by automatically moving objects between Standard and Infrequent Access tiers is the main purpose of OCI Object Storage Auto-Tiering. The feature is designed for data whose access frequency changes over time. It monitors object access and automatically transitions eligible objects that have not been accessed for at least 31 days from the Standard tier to the lower-cost Infrequent Access tier. If an object in Infrequent Access is subsequently accessed, OCI automatically moves it back to the Standard tier. This behavior lets organizations retain immediate, transparent access to their objects while aligning storage charges more closely with actual usage patterns. Applications continue to use the same Object Storage APIs and object names; no manual copying, rewriting, or application change is required to benefit from tier transitions. Auto-Tiering therefore helps optimize the cost of storing data that is initially active but later becomes less frequently used, such as older reports, backups, logs, or archival business content that must remain readily available. Oracle documents Auto-Tiering as an Object Storage capability for automatically moving objects between the Standard and Infrequent Access storage tiers based on access patterns. See the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Auto-Tiering documentation and the Object Storage tiers overview.